Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	367	one adj pot adj method	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2005/12/11 22:19
L2	6	l1 and (organometallic adj compound)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2005/12/11 22:24
L3	1	l1 and (hafnium adj amide)	US-PGPUB; USPAT; EPO; JPO	OR	OFF	2005/12/11 22:25

10/678,084

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FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 22:31:24 ON 11 DEC 2005
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FILE LAST UPDATED: 9 Dec 2005  (20051209/ED)

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=> s one pot method
       2055739 ONE
         43121 POT
       2989795 METHOD
L1          364 ONE POT METHOD
                (ONE(W)POT(W)METHOD)

=> s l1 and organometallic compound
         43690 ORGANOMETALLIC
         98422 COMPOUND
           284 ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUND
                (ORGANOMETALLIC(W)COMPOUND)
L2            0 L1 AND ORGANOMETALLIC COMPOUND

=> s l1 and metal amide
       1613505 METAL
        121939 AMIDE
           489 METAL AMIDE
                (METAL(W)AMIDE)
L3            0 L1 AND METAL AMIDE

=> s l1 and mettallocene
              0 METTALLOCENE
L4            0 L1 AND METTALLOCENE

=> s l1 and metal alkoxide
       1613505 METAL
         19079 ALKOXIDE
          3549 METAL ALKOXIDE
                (METAL(W)ALKOXIDE)
L5            0 L1 AND METAL ALKOXIDE

=> s l1 and metal diketonate
       1613505 METAL
          3039 DIKETONATE
           254 METAL DIKETONATE
                (METAL(W)DIKETONATE)
L6            0 L1 AND METAL DIKETONATE

=> s l1 and metal imide
       1613505 METAL
         20988 IMIDE
            34 METAL IMIDE
                (METAL(W)IMIDE)
```

```
L7            0 L1 AND METAL IMIDE

=> s l1 and metal compound
       1613505 METAL
         98422 COMPOUND
           769 METAL COMPOUND
                 (METAL(W)COMPOUND)
L8           0 L1 AND METAL COMPOUND

=> s l1 and metal
       1613505 METAL
L9          21 L1 AND METAL

=> d 1-21 bib abs

L9   ANSWER 1 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2005:1166765  CAPLUS
TI   Spontaneous and Self-Assembled Line Formations on Silicon Substrates with
     Vanadium Pentoxide Sol-Gels
AU   Calvert, Craig; Burke, Kelly A.; Suib, Steven L.
CS   Department of Chemistry, University of Connecticut, Storrs, CT,
     06269-3060, USA
SO   Journal of Physical Chemistry B (2005), 109(47), 22685-22691
     CODEN: JPCBFK; ISSN: 1520-6106
PB   American Chemical Society
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   A simple one-pot method has been developed
     to deposit discreet nanometer line formations on silicon substrates
     without any surface pretreatment starting with vanadium pentoxide
     sol-gels.  These vanadium suspensions were made by hydrolyzing amorphous
     V2O5 in water.  The properties of the vanadium clusters were determined through
     X-ray diffraction, elemental analyses, pH calcns., and concentration calcns.
     Morphol. of the lines was examined with optical microscopy, atomic force
     microcoscopy, and SEM.  IR spectroscopy was used to inspect the organic
     components.  The vanadium sol-gel used formed discreet and regular lines
     with high reproducibility and on the same order of magnitude as other
     patterning techniques.  Previous research with a low solubility, 8 g/L,
     metal oxide for line, ring, or helix formation has not been found
     in the literature; this work could lead to novel applications of
     metal oxides such as porous catalysts, battery materials, and
     resistive electronic materials.
RE.CNT  26    THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9   ANSWER 2 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2005:1146763  CAPLUS
TI   Synthesis of Single-Crystalline CoP Nanowires by a One-Pot Metal
     -Organic Route
AU   Li, Yang; Malik, M. Azad; O'Brien, Paul
CS   The School of Chemistry and The School of Materials, The University of
     Manchester, Manchester, M13 9PL, UK
SO   Journal of the American Chemical Society (2005), 127(46), 16020-16021
     CODEN: JACSAT; ISSN: 0002-7863
PB   American Chemical Society
DT   Journal
LA   English
AB   A simple one-pot method has been used to
     prepare uniform single-crystalline CoP nanowires with a high aspect ratio by the
     thermal-decomposition reaction of cobalt(II) acetylacetone with long-chain
     alkylphosphonic acid in the presence of hexadecylamine (HDA) and
     trioctylphosphine oxide (TOPO) at high temperature  The crystal morphol. of the
     resulting nanowires can be influenced by the ratio of HDA and TOPO.
RE.CNT  35    THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
              ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9   ANSWER 3 OF 21  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN   2005:959424  CAPLUS
TI   In situ coating metal oxide on SBA-15 in one-pot synthesis
```

AU Wang, Yi Meng; Wu, Zheng Ying; Wei, Yi Lun; Zhu, Jian Hua
CS Department of Chemistry, Nanjing University, Nanjing, 210093, Peop. Rep. China
SO Microporous and Mesoporous Materials (2005), 84(1-3), 127-136
CODEN: MIMMFJ; ISSN: 1387-1811
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
AB The in situ coating process of MgO or CuO on SBA-15 is anatomized in this article. **Metal** oxide-modified SBA-15 functional mesoporous materials can be directly synthesized through adding simple precursor salts into the synthetic system, recovering the composites via evaporation and subsequent calcination. The salt effect on the structure of SBA-15 and the dispersion of guest oxide were investigated. In this **one-pot method**, the guest species incorporate into the SBA-15 structure during the evaporation and calcinations, and both cation and anion in the salts affect the mesostructure of composite. The effect of anion follows the lyotropic series: NO -3 < Cl - < CH 3 COO - . Cations undergo complexation with the EO groups of P123 upon the evaporation to produce a [M(EO)x]Xn complex. The competition between the surface silanol groups and PEO headgroups in P123 to the cations and the interactions among PEO headgroup, cation and anion determine the final dispersion level of oxides on the SBA-15.
RE.CNT 36 THERE ARE 36 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2005:304670 CAPLUS
DN 142:347511
TI Method for large scale production of organometallic compounds
IN Meiere, Scott Houston; Peters, David Walter
PA USA
SO U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 2005075510	A1	20050407	US 2003-678074	20031006
WO 2005038866	A2	20050428	WO 2004-US32339	20041001

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRAI US 2003-678074 A 20031006
OS CASREACT 142:347511
AB This invention relates to a **one pot method** for large scale production of an organometallic compound comprising (i) reacting a hydrocarbon or heteroatom-containing material with a base material in the presence of a solvent and under reaction conditions sufficient to produce a first reaction mixture comprising a hydrocarbon or heteroatom-containing compound, (ii) adding a **metal** source compound to said first reaction mixture, (iii) reacting said hydrocarbon or heteroatom-containing compound with said **metal** source compound under reaction conditions sufficient to produce a second reaction mixture comprising said organometallic compound, and (iv) separating said organometallic compound from said second reaction mixture The process can by used to produce transition **metal** compds. with amines, alcs., diketones, cyclopentadiene and imines. Thus, Hf(NEt4) was prepared on a 1 kg scale in 80-90% yield by first reacting Et2NH with BuLi followed by addition of HfCl4 and then isolation of the product by vacuum distillation

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:946365 CAPLUS
DN 142:94089
TI Efficient synthesis of N-acyl-α-amino acids via polymer incarcerated palladium-catalyzed amidocarbonylation
AU Akiyama, Ryo; Sagae, Takahiro; Sugiura, Masaharu; Kobayashi, Shu
CS Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, The University of Tokyo, Tokyo, 113-0033, Japan
SO Journal of Organometallic Chemistry (2004), 689(23), 3806-3809
CODEN: JORCAI; ISSN: 0022-328X
PB Elsevier B.V.
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 142:94089
AB A novel polymer incarcerated Pd catalyst was synthesized from amide-containing polymer and this catalyst was shown to be effective in amidocarbonylation, which is a versatile **one-pot method** for the preparation of N-acyl-α-amino acids. The reactions proceeded smoothly with a wide variety of substrates, and no leaching of the Pd **metal** to the reaction mixture was detected.
RE.CNT 27 THERE ARE 27 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:1006840 CAPLUS
DN 140:42306
TI A method for producing cyclopentadienyltriorganoplatinum organometallic compounds
IN Meiere, Scott Houston; Hoover, Cynthia A.
PA Praxair Technology, Inc., USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 39 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003106011	A2	20031224	WO 2003-US18568	20030611
WO 2003106011	A3	20041209		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2004010158	A1	20040115	US 2003-459626	20030611
US 6809212	B2	20041026		
PRAI US 2002-387998P	P	20020612		
US 2002-388054P	P	20020612		

OS CASREACT 140:42306; MARPAT 140:42306
AB This invention relates to liquid cyclopentadienyltrimethylplatinum compds. selected from (isopropylcyclopentadienyl)trimethylplatinum and (tert-butylcyclopentadienyl)trimethylplatinum. This invention also relates to a process for producing a film, coating or powder by decomposing a cyclopentadienyltrimethylplatinum compound precursor 10 selected from (isopropylcyclopentadienyl)trimethylplatinum and (tertbutylcyclopentadienyl)trimethylplatinum, thereby producing the film, coating or powder. This invention further relates to a **one pot method** for producing an organometallic compound comprising reacting a **metal** source compound, an alkylating agent and a cyclopentadienyl compound under reaction conditions sufficient to produce said organometallic compound Thus, methylation of K2PtCl6 with MeLi in Et2O/THF followed by treatment with sodium methylcyclopentadienide gave 65-75% (methylcyclopentadienyl)trimethylplatinum.

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:528232 CAPLUS
DN 140:52091
TI Use of transition **metal** ion as template in synthesis of metalloporphyrin complexes
AU Li, Zhong-Fang; Wang, Su-Wen; Wang, Ji-Xiao; Wang, Ya-Quan; Wang, Yu-Xin
CS School of chemical engineering and Technology, Tianjin University, Tianjin, 300072, Peop. Rep. China
SO Wuji Huaxue Xuebao (2003), 19(7), 691-698
CODEN: WHUXEO; ISSN: 1001-4861
PB Wuji Huaxue Xuebao Bianjibu
DT Journal
LA Chinese
OS CASREACT 140:52091
AB Thirty-four metalloporphyrin complexes were synthesized by **one pot method** of mixed solvents (propionic acid, HOAc and nitrobenzene in ratios of (2-5):(1-4):1), using **metal** ion as template, from aromatic aldehydes and pyrrole. The complexes were characterized by elemental anal., UV-visible, IR, NMR. Their thermal decomposition was studied by TG-DTA; 4 H2O mols. are contained in each complex mol., and the decomposition of complexes occur in three steps between 353° and 605°. Their magnetisms were characterized by EPR.

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:510103 CAPLUS
DN 139:69047
TI Process for preparation of aryl sulfones
IN Murakami, Teiichi; Furusawa, Kiyotaka; Taguchi, Kazuhiro
PA National Institute of Advanced Industrial Science and Technology, Japan
SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DT Patent
LA Japanese
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI JP 2003183245	A2	20030703	JP 2001-385640	20011219
PRAI JP 2001-385640		20011219		

AB This invention pertains to a **one-pot method** for producing aryl sulfones with general formula of RCH2SO2Ar [wherein R = (un)substituted alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, cycloalkyl, aryl, or heterocyclyl; Ar = (un)substituted aryl]. For example, (E)-2-dodecen-1-ol was treated with NBS in THF in the presence of Ph3P, followed by the addition of PhSO2Na and Bu4NI to give (E)-2-dodecenyl Ph sulfone (84%). This invention provides a convenient **one-pot method** for the synthesis of aryl sulfones in high yields.

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:775818 CAPLUS
TI **Metal**-catalyzed multicomponent reactions: The design of new catalytic routes to heterocyclic and amino acid-based products
AU Arndtsen, Bruce A.
CS Department of Chemistry, McGill University, Montreal, QC, H3A 2K6, Can.
SO Abstracts of Papers, 224th ACS National Meeting, Boston, MA, United States, August 18-22, 2002 (2002), ORGN-646 Publisher: American Chemical Society, Washington, D. C.
CODEN: 69CZPZ
DT Conference; Meeting Abstract
LA English
AB This talk will focus on our development of new transition **metal** -catalyzed routes to access a range of biol. relevant structures, including peptides and α-amino acid derivs., nitrogen-based heterocycles, and α-substituted amides. We have recently observed that the palladium catalyzed coupling of Ar(H)C=NR, CO and R'COCl can provide facile access to amino acid based imidazoline heterocycles. Interestingly, the addition of base to this process inhibits the formation of imidazolines, and result instead in what is to our knowledge the first catalytic synthesis of 3-amido substituted β-lactams. The latter

represent the core functional structure of a range of antibiotics, and are in this generated directly from simple imine, carbon monoxide and acid chloride building blocks. The extension of this chemical to trapping with α-amino acids has provided a new palladium catalyzed method to construct peptides from imines and CO. Alternatively, the coupling of imines, acid chloride and alkynes provides a facile **one-pot method** to prepare pyrroles. Mechanistic studies suggest that this chemical proceeds via palladium chelated amides. As such, by altering this chemical to instead undergo cross-coupling with tin-reagents, a new catalytic method to construct α-substituted amides and amido ketones has been developed. The mechanistic details of these processes, and their potential utility in allowing the synthesis of complex mols. via the one-pot coupling of easily prepared components, will be discussed.

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2001:828245 CAPLUS
DN 136:134872
TI Group 4 Dimethylmetallocenes: Improved Synthesis and Reactivity Studies
AU Balboni, Davide; Camurati, Isabella; Prini, Giansiro; Resconi, Luigi; Galli, Simona; Mercandelli, Pierluigi; Sironi, Angelo
CS Centro Ricerche G. Natta, Basell Polyolefins, Ferrara, 44100, Italy
SO Inorganic Chemistry (2001), 40(26), 6588-6597
CODEN: INOCAJ; ISSN: 0020-1669
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 136:134872
AB Group 4 dimethylmetallocenes are catalyst precursors for the methylmetallocenium/borate catalyst systems for olefin polymerization, and they are usually prepared by methylation (with MeMgCl or MeLi) of the parent metallocene dichlorides. A simpler preparation of a series of bisindenyldimethylmetallocenes, carried out by reacting the π-ligand with a 2-fold excess of MeLi, and then MtCl4 (Mt = Ti, Zr, Hf), is described. This simple, **one-pot method** produces the dimethylated complexes in higher overall yield, and saves on reaction time and solvents. Ind2MtMe2 (1, Mt = Ti; 2a, Mt = Zr; 3, Mt = Hf), (4,7-Me2Ind)2ZrMe2 (4), rac/meso-[C2H4(Ind)2]ZrMe2 (5), meso-[C2H4(4,7-Me2Ind)2]ZrMe2 (m-6a), and meso-[C2H4(4,7-Me2Ind)2]HfMe2 (m-7a) have been prepared in 40-80% isolated yields. 2A reacts with 1-4 equivalent of t-BuOH to give the mono-tert-butoxy derivative 2b, Ind2ZrMe(O-t-Bu), while reaction with 2 equivalent of C6F5OH cleanly affords Ind2Zr(OC6F5)2 (2c). Analogously, in the presence of 2 equivalent of t-BuOH, m-6a gives meso-[C2H4(4,7-Me2Ind)2]ZrMe(O-t-Bu) (m-6b) with replacement of the outward Me group only, as established by NMR anal.; meso-[C2H4(4,7-Me2Ind)2]Zr(OC6F5)2 (m-6c) is obtained by reaction with 2 equivalent of C6F5OH. The mol. structures of m-6a and m-6c are also described.
RE.CNT 65 THERE ARE 65 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:846539 CAPLUS
DN 134:147973
TI A novel inclusion complex between molybdenum(II) fumarate and poly(ethylene glycol): first supramolecule formation between a microporous complex and an organic polymer
AU Takamizawa, Satoshi; Furihata, Masatoshi; Takeda, Sadamu; Yamaguchi, Kizashi; Mori, Wasuke
CS Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Kanagawa University, Kanagawa, 259-1293, Japan
SO Polymers for Advanced Technologies (2000), 11(8-12), 840-844
CODEN: PADTE5; ISSN: 1042-7147
PB John Wiley & Sons Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
AB A novel inclusion complex between molybdenum(II) fumarate and poly(ethylene glycol) was synthesized. The formation of the saturated inclusion complex, a supramol. obtained by the **one-pot method**, was confirmed by elemental anal. and gas-occlusion

measurement. This is a new method for synthesizing the hybrid inclusion complex between the transition-**metal** complex and the organic polymer bound by noncovalent interaction.

RE.CNT 17 THERE ARE 17 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1999:71514 CAPLUS
DN 130:222979
TI New **one-pot method** for the synthesis of alkynyl sulfonate esters using ultrasound
AU Tuncay, Atilla; Anaclerio, Beth M.; Zolodz, Melissa; Suslick, Kenneth S.
CS Chemistry Department, Indiana University Northwest, Gary, IN, 46408, USA
SO Tetrahedron Letters (1999), 40(4), 599-602
CODEN: TELEAY; ISSN: 0040-4039
PB Elsevier Science Ltd.
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 130:222979
AB A new **one-pot method** for the preparation of alkynyl sulfonate esters from terminal alkynes is reported. A **metal**-assisted, ultrasound-enhanced nucleophilic acetylenic displacement through alkynyl(phenyl)iodonium salts provides direct and rapid access to novel alkynyl sulfonates in good yields in a simple one-step procedure.

RE.CNT 26 THERE ARE 26 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1998:612102 CAPLUS
DN 129:230715
TI Improved methods of making cross-bridged macropolycycles and their transition-**metal** complexes
IN Hiler, George Douglas, II; Perkins, Christopher Mark
PA The Procter and Gamble Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 32 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 2

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI WO 9839335	A1	19980911	WO 1998-IB299	19980306
W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, GH, GM, GW, HU, ID, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2282477	AA	19980911	CA 1998-2282477	19980306
CA 2282477	C	20041130		
CA 2448261	AA	19980911	CA 1998-2448261	19980306
AU 9862261	A1	19980922	AU 1998-62261	19980306
EP 971927	A1	20000119	EP 1998-904331	19980306
EP 971927	B1	20050615		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI				
BR 9808657	A	20000523	BR 1998-8657	19980306
JP 2001513816	T2	20010904	JP 1998-538311	19980306
CN 1134442	B	20040114	CN 1998-804833	19980306
CN 1495185	A	20040512	CN 2003-2003133238	19980306
AT 297928	E	20050715	AT 1998-904331	19980306
US 6225464	B1	20010501	US 1999-380675	19990907
US 2002007057	A1	20020117	US 2001-832579	20010411
US 6444808	B2	20020903		
US 2002173644	A1	20021121	US 2002-142085	20020509
CN 1434049	A	20030806	CN 2002-131963	20020904
PRAI US 1997-39920P	P	19970307		

CA 1998-2282477 A3 19980306
WO 1998-IB299 W 19980306
US 1999-380675 A1 19990907
US 2001-832579 A2 20010411
OS CASREACT 129:230715
AB Improved synthesis of a macropolycycle, more particularly, of a cross-bridged tetraazamacrocycle, and the preparation of Mn-containing or other transition **metal**-containing complexes of cross-bridged macropolycycles are presented. The method for preparing a cross-bridged macropolycycle, preferably a cross-bridged tetraazamacrocycle, comprises a series of steps of derivatizing a cyclam or a particular acyclic tetraamine in substantially one solvent, preferably an alc. system. The alc. system is preferably 60-100% of a C1-C4 alc. or mixture thereof. The series of steps in the **one-pot method** includes quaternizing an intermediate with <15-fold of quaternizing agent, e.g., MeI, Me tosylate, or Me2SO4. The diquaternized intermediate is reduced with <15-fold reducing agent, preferably a non-catalytic reducing agent, e.g., borohydride. The Mn complex of a cross-bridged macropolycycle is prepared with use of MnCl2. Transition **metal** complexes of cross-bridged macropolycycles are prepared via (a) forming a bisaminal from an acyclic amine, (b) forming a diquaternized derivative of the bisaminal, (c) reducing the diquaternized derivative, (d) separating reducing agent and solvent from the product of step c in one or more operations, (e) removing residual hydride from the product of (d), (f) isolating a cross-bridged tetraazamacrocycle product, (g) reacting the product from f with a transition **metal**, thereby forming a transition-**metal** complex useful as a catalyst in detergent compns. The methods disclosed avoid the following com. limitations: use of environmentally unfriendly solvents, e.g., MeCN; incorporation of high-dilution steps which increase solvent consumption; switching solvent systems in different stages; and waste from use of large excess of materials such as alkyl halides and/or reducing agents.
RE.CNT 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1997:251101 CAPLUS
DN 126:238816
TI High metathesis activity ruthenium and osmium **metal** carbene complexes and their manufacture
IN Grubbs, Robert H.; Schwab, Peter; Nguyen, Sonbinh T.
PA California Institute of Technology, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9706185	A1	19970220	WO 1996-US12654	19960801
	W: AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
	RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA				
	US 5831108	A	19981103	US 1996-693789	19960731
	AU 9666883	A1	19970305	AU 1996-66883	19960801
	EP 842200	A1	19980520	EP 1996-926867	19960801
	EP 842200	B1	20040303		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	CN 1198752	A	19981111	CN 1996-197372	19960801
	JP 11510807	T2	19990921	JP 1997-508561	19960801
	JP 3675485	B2	20050727		
	EP 1130025	A1	20010905	EP 2001-108044	19960801
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				

	EP 1375506	A1	20040102	EP 2003-18947	19960801
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	AT 260938	E	20040315	AT 1996-926867	19960801
	US 6111121	A	20000829	US 1998-7498	19980115
	US 6211391	B1	20010403	US 1999-399963	19990920
	US 2001039360	A1	20011108	US 2000-746146	20001221
	US 6515084	B2	20030204		
	US 2003181609	A1	20030925	US 2002-325998	20021219
	US 6806325	B2	20041019		
	JP 2004269539	A2	20040930	JP 2004-137844	20040506
	US 2005113590	A1	20050526	US 2004-968361	20041018
PRAI	US 1995-1862P	P	19950803		
	US 1995-3973P	P	19950919		
	US 1996-693789	A	19960731		
	EP 1996-926867	A3	19960801		
	JP 1997-508561	A3	19960801		
	WO 1996-US12654	W	19960801		
	US 1998-7498	B3	19980115		
	US 1999-399963	A3	19990920		
	US 2000-746146	A3	20001221		
	US 2002-325998	A3	20021219		

OS MARPAT 126:238816

AB Ruthenium and osmium carbene compds. that are stable in the presence of a variety of functional groups can be used to catalyze olefin metathesis reactions on unstrained cyclic and acyclic olefins. The carbene compds. are of formula XX1LL1M:CRR1, where M = Os or Ru; R1 = H; R = H, (un)substituted alkyl, and (un)substituted aryl; X and X1 = anionic ligand; and L and L1 = neutral electron donor. The ruthenium and osmium carbene compds. may be synthesized using diazo compds., by neutral electron donor ligand exchange, by cross metathesis, using acetylene, using cumulated olefins, and in a **one-pot method** using diazo compds. and neutral electron donors. The carbene compds. may be used to catalyze olefin metathesis reactions including, but not limited to ROMP, RCM, depolymn. of unsatd. polymers, synthesis of telechelic polymers, and olefin synthesis. Stirring a solution of RuCl2(PPh3)3 in CH2Cl2 at -78° and treating with a solution of phenyldiazomethane in CH2Cl2 at -50° gave a green microcryst. solid of Ru(:CHPh)Cl2(PPh3)2. The solid was used to polymerize norbornene with 95-99% yield and polydispersity 1.04-1.10.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN

AN 1996:331477 CAPLUS

DN 125:86836

TI Chiral tripodal ligands bearing a phosphite donor group: synthesis and coordination chemistry

AU Scherer, Johannes; Huttner, Gottfried; Buechner, Michael

CS Anorganisch-Chemisches Institut, Universitaet Heidelberg, Heidelberg, D-69120, Germany

SO Chemische Berichte (1996), 129(6), 697-713
CODEN: CHBEAM; ISSN: 0009-2940

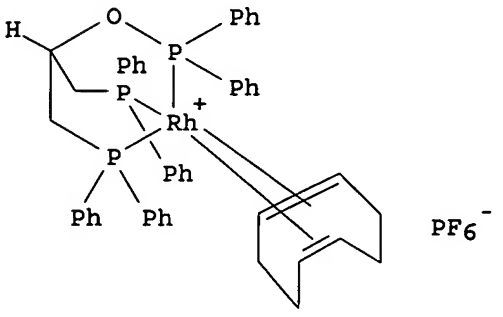
PB VCH

DT Journal

LA German

OS CASREACT 125:86836

GI



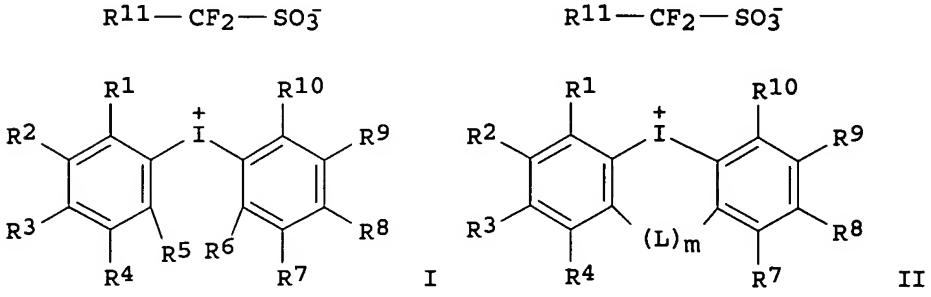
I

AB The mechanism of the reaction of epichlorohydrine with Li phosphides is analyzed. A neighboring-group mechanism was the essential driving force in this reaction. Monophosphinyl alcs. such as HOCH(CH2PPh2)CH2Cl and epoxides Ph2PCH2-cyclo(CHCH2O) are intermediates. The mechanism leads to a rapid **one-pot method** for the synthesis of racemic and enantiomeric pure bis(phosphinyl) alcs. HOCH(CH2PR2)(CH2PR12). These react easily with R22PCl [R2 = Cl, Ph or R22 = O(CH2)2O, 2,2'-biphenyldiyldioxy-] to yield the mixed donor group tripodal ligands R22POCH(CH2PR2)(CH2PR12) containing both phosphite, phosphinite, or phosphorodichloridite and phosphine donor groups. These compds. were characterized by 1H-, 31P-, and 13C-NMR spectroscopy, mass spectra, microanal., and x-ray anal. The coordination capabilities of these novel ligands are demonstrated by the synthesis and characterization of the (cyclooctadiene)rhodium complex I exhibiting the typical hetero-bicyclooctane tripod **metal** cage of this type of tripod complexes.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1996:228488 CAPLUS
DN 124:260867
TI Method for producing diaryliodonium fluoroalkylsulfonate salts
IN Vogel, Dennis; Vogel, Kim M.
PA Minnesota Mining and Manufacturing Co., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 693468	A2	19960124	EP 1995-401727	19950720
	EP 693468	A3	19960327		
	EP 693468	B1	19990609		
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	US 5488147	A	19960130	US 1994-278139	19940721
	JP 08053442	A2	19960227	JP 1995-177435	19950713
	US 5710320	A	19980120	US 1996-586586	19960116
PRAI	US 1994-278139	A	19940721		

OS CASREACT 124:260867; MARPAT 124:260867
GI

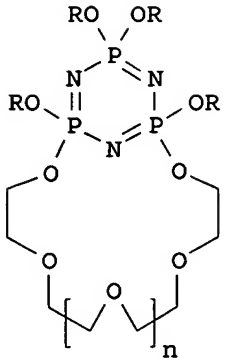


AB A method for making a diaryliodonium fluoroalkylsulfonate salt comprises the steps of (a) forming a mixture of (1) an aromatic compound optionally substituted with ≥1 groups selected from electron-neutral groups, electron-donating groups, and combination of thereof, wherein the aromatic compound has at least one pendant-H and is unreactive with a fluoroalkylsulfonic acid described bellow in b, (2) an hydride selected from aliphatic anhydrides, alicyclic anhydrides, and mixts. thereof, wherein the anhydride is optionally substitute with ≥1 groups unreactive with the fluoroalkylsulfonic acid(s) described bellow in b, and is derived from an acid having a pKa ≥4.2, (3) an alkali **metal** salt of iodic acid, (4) optionally a solvent which is unreactive with substances listed in 1-4, (b) adding the mixture, with agitation, the

fluoroalkylsulfonic acid R11CF2SO3H (R11 = alkyl, chlorofluoroalkyl, chloroalkyl, fluoroalkyl), which is optionally dissolved in a solvent unreactive with the fluoroalkylsulfonic acid, such that reaction occurs but at a rate and a temperature selected to prevent an uncontrolled exothermic reaction, and (c) allowing the reaction to continue, with agitation, at a temperature selected to prevent an uncontrolled exothermic reaction. The present invention provides a convenient, simple, safe and efficient **one-pot method** for the synthesis of a number of diaryliodonium triflate salts (I and II; m = 0,1; L = O, optionally alkylated NH, CH2, or CH2CH2; R1 - R10 = electron-neutral or electron-donating group; wherein adjacent R1-R4 and R7-R10 groups may optionally form a ring; R11 = halo, alkyl, chlorofluoroalkyl, chloroalkyl, fluoroalkyl) which does not involve sulfuric acid and which eliminates the need for any counter-ion exchange processes. These iodinium salts are important components of many imaging systems and are useful for in-situ photochem. production of strong protic acids or free radical species which are subsequently used to initiate (de)polymns. or to react with an acid sensitive functionality. Thus, to a cooled (0°) mixture of 5.0 g 1,1-bis(4-tert-butylphenyl)methane (preparation given) in 8 mL acetic anhydride and 3.8 g potassium iodate was added 5.3 g triflic acid at such a rate that the reaction temperature did not exceed 0°, and the resulting mixture was at 0° and allowed to warm to room temperature overnight to give, after workup, 10% 3,7-di-tert-butyl-10H-dibenzo[b,e]iodinium trifluoromethanesulfonate.

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1996:186685 CAPLUS
DN 124:330632
TI Study of complexation of mono N-alkylcyclen and mono N-alkylcyclam with hexacarbonyl **metal** M(CO)6 (M = Cr, Mo). Specific N1,N7-dissymmetric dialkylation of cyclen
AU Patinec, Veronique; Gardinier, Isabelle; Yaouanc, Jean-Jacques; Clement, Jean-Claude; Handel, Henri; des Abbayes, Herve
CS Laboratoire de Chimie, Electrochimie Moleculaires et Chimie Analytique, URA CNRS No. 322, UFR Sciences et Techniques, Universite de Bretagne Occidentale, 6 Avenue Le Gorgeu, BP 809, Brest, 29275, Fr.
SO Inorganica Chimica Acta (1996), 244(1), 105-8
CODEN: ICHAA3; ISSN: 0020-1693
PB Elsevier
DT Journal
LA English
AB Complexation of mono N-alkylcyclen (1) and mono N-alkylcyclam (2) with M(CO)6 (M = Cr, Mo) yields only one LM(CO)3 complex, in which the tertiary amine is not coordinated to the **metal**. An attempted explanation for the N1,N7-dialkylation of cyclen, based on an equilibrium between two fac-LM(CO)3 (L = mono N-alkylcyclen) complexes which are different in the nature of the coordinated N, is reported. Specific dissym. dialkylation of cyclen is also described by a '**one-pot**' **method** and by a 'multi-step' method.

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1995:890788 CAPLUS
DN 124:8921
TI New Lariat Ether-Type Macrocycles with Cyclophosphazene Subunits
AU Brandt, Krystyna; Porwolik, Iwona; Kupka, Teobald; Olejnik, Anna; Shaw, Robert A.; Davies, David B.
CS Institute of Polymer Chemistry, Polish Academy of Sciences, Zabrze, 41-800, Pol.
SO Journal of Organic Chemistry (1995), 60(23), 7433-8
CODEN: JOCEAH; ISSN: 0022-3263
PB American Chemical Society
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 124:8921
GI



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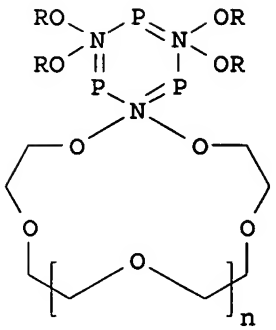


II

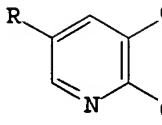
AB New side-armed ligands of lariat ether type I and II (n = 1-2; R = Ph, 2-naphthyl) have been synthesized by the resp. phenolysis and naphtholysis reactions of the parent isomeric ansa and spiro macrocyclo-substituted cyclophosphazenes of general formula N3P3Cl4[O(CH2CH2O)n] (n = 4, 5), separated by column chromatog., and characterized by mass spectrometry and 1H and 31P NMR spectroscopies. The synthesized side-armed ligands I and II, as well as their resp. functional chlorine-containing precursors, represent crown ethers with cyclophosphazene subunits and may thus be considered as diphosphaza[16]crown-6 or PNP16C6 [I; n = 1 ; R = Ph, 2-naphthyl], diphosphaza[19]crown-7 or PNP19C7 [I; n = 2; R = same], phospha[14]crown-5 or P14C5 [II; n = 1; R = same], and phospha[17]crown-6 or P17C6 [II; n = 2; R = same]. The **one-pot method** of synthesis developed for (aryloxy)-crowns I and II , with the phenolysis (or naphtholysis) performed in situ immediately after completing the formation of the resp. chlorine-containing macrocycles, made it possible to obtain high yields of the corresponding 16- and 19-membered ansa-PNP-cyclosubstituted side-armed diphosphaza-crowns PNP16C6 and PNP19C7 and to isolate the stable 14- and 17-membered spiro-P derivs. P14C5 and P17C6 inaccessible by other synthetic routes. The diphosphaza-crowns thus obtained with β-naphthoxy substituents offer promising prospects as new ligands of the P-pivot lariat ether type, capable of complexing both alkali and transition **metal** cations and of potential catalytic activity in phase and electron-transfer processes.

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1995:728915 CAPLUS
DN 123:340349
TI Synthesis and crystal structure of μ4-alkyne cluster complex (μ4-η2-C2Ph2)Co4(CO)8(μ-CO)2
AU Song, Li-Cheng; Shen, Jin-Yu; Hu, Qing-Mei; Huang, Xiao-Ying
CS State Key Lab. Struct. Chem., Fuzhou, 350002, Peop. Rep. China
SO Jiegou Huaxue (1995), 14(4), 281-5
CODEN: JHUADF; ISSN: 0254-5861
PB "Jiegou Huaxue" Bianji Weiyuanhui
DT Journal
LA English
AB The cluster complex (μ4-η2-C2Ph2)Co4(CO)8(μ-CO)2 was synthesized by a "**one-pot**" **method** starting from Co2(CO)8 and PhC.tplbond.CPh in toluene and characterized by single-crystal structure anal. It crystallizes in the monoclinic space group P21/c with a = 9.149(3), b = 11.732(2), c = 23.551(6) Å, β = 92.62(2)°, V = 2525(1) Å3, Z = 4, Dc = 1.83 g/cm3, Mr = 694.07, μ = 26.33 cm-1, F(000) = 1368. The final R = 0.039, Rw = 0.047 for 2812 observed independent reflections (I≥ 3σ(I)). In the mol., four cobalt atoms form a butterfly-shaped **metal** skeleton and the ligand C2Ph2 is coordinated to cobalt through two σ bonds and a delocalized four-center π-bonding system.

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1989:106906 CAPLUS
DN 110:106906
TI A novel synthetic route for preparation of ammonium, alkali **metal**

and monoalkylammonium hexafluorosilicates
AU Mohamed, K. Syed; Padma, D. K.
CS Dep. Inorg. Phys. Chem., Indian Inst. Sci., Bangalore, 560 012, India
SO Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section A: Inorganic, Physical, Theoretical & Analytical (1988), 27A(8), 712-13
CODEN: IJCADU; ISSN: 0376-4710
DT Journal
LA English
AB A **one-pot method** was developed for the synthesis of ammonium, alkali **metal** and monoalkylammonium hexafluorosilicates. MX (X = Br or Cl) react with pyridinium hexafluorosilicate at room temperature to form M2SiF6 in high yields (.apprx.90%). The products obtained were characterized by elemental analyses, IR, 1H NMR spectra,and x-ray powder diffraction data.

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 21 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1986:533716 CAPLUS
DN 105:133716
TI **Metal**-catalyzed additions of organic polyhalides to olefins. 4. Convenient approaches to heterocycles via copper-catalyzed additions of organic polyhalides to activated olefins
AU Martin, Pierre; Steiner, Eginhard; Streith, Jacques; Winkler, Tammo; Bellus, Daniel
CS Cent. Funct. Res., CIBA-GEIGY A.-G., Basel, CH-4002, Switz.
SO Tetrahedron (1985), 41(19), 4057-78
CODEN: TETRAB; ISSN: 0040-4020
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 105:133716
GI



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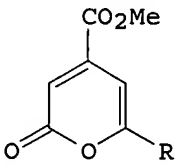
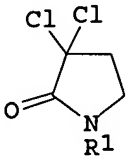


II


III

AB An efficient **one-pot method** for the synthesis of 2,3-dichloro-5-substituted pyridines I [R = Cl, Me, CF3, Et, Pr, Bu, CHMe2, Me(CH2)4, CH2CH2Cl, CH2CHCl2, CH2CCl3] starting from the 1:1 adducts of the Cu-catalyzed addition of RCCl2CHO to H2C:CHCN is presented. Similarly, the CuCl-catalyzed reaction of Me itaconate with RCCl3 gives 2-pyrones II (R = Cl, CF3, CO2Me) via dehalogenation and subsequent thermal ring closure of the primary 1:1-adducts. The new electrophilic 2-pyrone II (R = CF3) undergoes [4+2]-cycloaddn. reactions with inverse electron demand with olefins and acetylenes, allowing regioselective transfer of a group from CCl3CF3 into more complex organic mols. The 1:1-adduct of CCl3COCl with Me acrylate gave novel N-substituted derivs. III (R1 = H, CHMe2, Ph, substituted Ph, NHCO2Et) of pyroglutamic acid as well as of proline.

=> s single pot method
1217600 SINGLE
43121 POT
2989795 METHOD
L10 8 SINGLE POT METHOD
(SINGLE(W)POT(W)METHOD)

=> d 1-8 bib abs

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2004:996846 CAPLUS

TI Efficient and Convenient Method for the Synthesis of Poly Functionalised 4H-Pyrans
AU Lingaiah, B.; Reddy, G. Venkat; Yakaiah, T.; Narsaiah, B.; Reddy, S. N.; Yadla, R.; Rao, P. Shanthan
CS Fluoroorganics Division, Indian Institute of Chemical Technology, Hyderabad, India
SO Synthetic Communications (2004), 34(23), 4431-4437
CODEN: SYNCAV; ISSN: 0039-7911
PB Taylor & Francis, Inc.
DT Journal
LA English
AB An efficient **single-pot method** for the synthesis of polyfunctionalized 4H-pyrans using alkaline metal fluoride as a catalyst is described.
RE.CNT 13 THERE ARE 13 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2003:120106 CAPLUS
DN 139:235236
TI Comparison of rotor direct pelletization (fluid bed) and extrusion/spheronization method for pellet production
AU Pisek, Robert; Sirca, Judita; Svanjak, Gabrijela; Srcic, Stane
CS Research and Development Division, Krka, d.d., Novo mesto, Slovenia
SO Drugs Made in Germany (2002), 45(4), 91-97
CODEN: DRMGAS; ISSN: 0012-6683
PB Editio Cantor Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
AB Comparison of extrusion/spheronization (single screw extruder and spheronizer) as the most popular method for the production of matrix pellets and rotor direct pelletization (smooth disk) as an alternative method was made. A complex method that involves many steps and different type of equipment was compared with a **single pot method**. A simple formulation of ketoprofen, microcryst. cellulose (MCC) and lactose was used. The results show similarity in physico-technol. characteristics of produced pellets, only friability of pellets produced in rotor is significantly higher.
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:427427 CAPLUS
DN 138:5862
TI Evaluation of corrosion inhibition of amphoteric imidazoline derivatives in simulated oil well double pipe
AU Liu, Xing; Dong, Hai; Ma, Junyang
CS Zhengzhou No.3 Chemical Factory, Zhengzhou, 450004, Peop. Rep. China
SO Henan Huagong (2002), (3), 19-20
CODEN: HEHUF3; ISSN: 1003-3467
PB Henansheng Shiyou Huaxue Gongye Keji Qingbao Zhongxinzhan
DT Journal
LA Chinese
AB The two-step synthesis of amphoteric surfactant imidazoline derivs. with oleoyl chloride, ethylenediamine and chloroacetic acid by a **single pot method** was described. The reaction conditions were mild. The imidazoline derivs. were used as corrosion inhibitors for oil-well double-pipe without purification and the effect was evaluated. The rates of corrosion inhibition were 99.43% and 98.85% under static and dynamic states, resp.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:208374 CAPLUS
DN 137:6148
TI A facile route for the synthesis of thienopyrimidines
AU Raghu Prasad, M.; Raghuram Rao, A.; Shanthan Rao, P.; Subramanian Rajan, K.
CS University College of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Med. Chem. Div., Kakatiya University, Warangai, India

SO Journal of Chemical Research, Synopses (2002), (1), 5-6, 0149-0153
CODEN: JRPSDC; ISSN: 0308-2342
PB Science Reviews
DT Journal
LA English
OS CASREACT 137:6148
AB Thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidines were synthesized by a novel route via thieno[2,3-d]oxazinones which were in turn prepared by a facile **single pot method**.
RE.CNT 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2002:60564 CAPLUS
DN 137:190559
TI Comparison of rotor direct pelletization (fluid bed) and extrusion/spheronization method for pellet production
AU Pisek, Robert; Sirca, Judita; Svanjak, Gabrijela; Srcic, Stane
CS Research and Development Division, KRKA, d.d., Novo Mesto, Slovenia
SO Pharmazeutische Industrie (2001), 63(11), 1202-1209
CODEN: PHINAN; ISSN: 0031-711X
PB Editio Cantor Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
AB Comparison of extrusion/spheronization (a single screw extruder and spheronizer) as the most popular method for the production of matrix pellets and rotor direct pelletization (smooth disk) as an alternative method was made. A complex method that involves many steps and different type of equipment was compared with a **single pot method**. A simple formulation of ketoprofen, microcryst. cellulose (MCC) and lactose was used. The results show similarity in physicotechnol. characteristics of produced pellets, only friability of pellets produced in rotor is significantly higher.
RE.CNT 14 THERE ARE 14 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 2000:444911 CAPLUS
DN 133:366306
TI Influence of rotational speed and surface of rotating disc on pellets produced by direct rotor pelletization
AU Pisek, Robert; Planinsek, Odon; Tus, Matjaz; Srcic, Stane
CS Faculty of Pharmacy, University of Ljubljana, Ljubljana, Slovenia
SO Pharmazeutische Industrie (2000), 62(4), 312-319
CODEN: PHINAN; ISSN: 0031-711X
PB Editio Cantor Verlag
DT Journal
LA English
AB The aim of this research work was to investigate the influence of disk surface and its speed on the direct pelletization with rotor technol. Rotor technol. is "**single pot**" **method** of pellet production based on fluid bed technol. Two series of expts. have been carried out on GPCG 1 (Glatt Powder Coater Granulator) fluid bed apparatus In the first series of the expts. mixture of 350 g of pentoxifylline and 150 g microcryst. cellulose were used for pellets production In the second series of expts., the same amount of ketoprofen was used instead of pentoxifylline. In both series suspension of Eudragit NE 30 D was used as liquid binder but in each series at different concentration Within each series of expts. the process variables were kept constant within limitations of the process, except rotational speed of the disk during agglomeration and spheronization step. Addnl., two different rotating disk were used; one with smooth and the other with textured surface. The results show that both surface and rotational speed of the disk have influence on shape, surface and size of pellets while there is less effect on true d., humidity content and yield of the experiment Keeping rotational speed of the smooth disk constant during agglomeration of powder particles and increasing rotational speed during spheronization of agglomerates results in more spherical pellets with larger diams. and smoother surfaces. The influence of rotating disk with textured surface is opposite to the previously

mentioned influence of smooth disk. Increasing rotational speed during spheronization step at the constant speed during agglomeration step results in smaller and less spherical pellets with rougher surface.
RE.CNT 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1998:348345 CAPLUS
DN 129:95452
TI Synthesis, antifungal and antibacterial activities of some new 2-benzylideneamino-5-arylimino-3-oxo-1,2,4-thiadiazolidines
AU Choubey, A. K.; Tripathi, A. K.; Singh, R.
CS Department of Applied Chemistry, Institute of Technology, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, 221 005, India
SO Indian Journal of Chemistry, Section B: Organic Chemistry Including Medicinal Chemistry (1998), 37B(2), 145-150
CODEN: IJSBDB; ISSN: 0376-4699
PB National Institute of Science Communication, CSIR
DT Journal
LA English
AB 3-Oxo-1,2,4-thiadiazolidines have been shown to be exceptionally promising antifungal and antibacterial moieties. Synthesis of this new series of compds. was achieved by a **single pot method**, i.e. by the oxidehydrogenation of 1-aryl-5-benzylideneamino-2,4-thiobiurets with N-chlorosuccinimide in ethanol medium in 60-65% yields, resp. Oxidative debenzylation and cyclization of the related 1-aryl-5-benzylideneamino-2-S-benzyl-2,4-isothiobiurets was accomplished leading to the formation of the above oxothiadiazolidines in moderate yields. Thus the present series of compds. may be studied in future in vivo plant cell screening.
RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 8 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2005 ACS on STN
AN 1998:270870 CAPLUS
DN 129:3886
TI Practical route to high activity enzyme preparations for synthesis in organic media
AU Partridge, Johann; Halling, Peter J.; Moore, Barry D.
CS Dep. Pure and Applied Chem., Univ. Strathclyde, Glasgow, G1 1XL, UK
SO Chemical Communications (Cambridge) (1998), (7), 841-842
CODEN: CHCOFS; ISSN: 1359-7345
PB Royal Society of Chemistry
DT Journal
LA English
AB A single pot method to rapidly prepare immobilized subtilisin Carlsberg and α-chymotrypsin gives 1000-fold greater catalytic activities in polar organic solvents than freeze-dried powders.
RE.CNT 21 THERE ARE 21 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT